FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1840. [NO. 1200.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

Valuable Stock of Goods,
AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber will proceed to sell, at Auction, on Friday, the 5th of June, a large Stock of GOODS, belonging to a house declining business, consisting of SUGAR, IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, SALT, MOLASSES, and such other articles usually comprising a Grocery Store, with a small assortment of DRY GOODS.

Terms at Sale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of L. S. BELDEN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by R. C. Belden on his own account and benefit. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to him for settlement, and he is duly authorized to make all collections.

LOUIS S. BELDEN,
ROBT C. BELDEN.

May 25, 1840. 99-3m

Great Match Race for a Purse of $1000,
BETWEEN WIREGRASS & TALLEYRAND,
DISTANCE QUARTER OF A MILE.

THIS Race will come off on the 17th of June next, in Marion District, on the Stage Road leading from Georgetown to Darlington and Cheraw, near the old Howard Stand, and not far distant from Nods Bank. All persons fond of this sport, are invited to attend with their race horses, as any bets may be obtained for any distance not exceeding one mile. The racing is expected to last for one week from the 17th.

☞ The Georgetown American and Charleston Courier are requested to give this three insertions, and forward their accounts to

CAMBYSES HUNTER.
Marion Court House, May 19, 1840. 99-3w

FEMALE SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$6	per Session.
First Class,	10	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "

May 19, 1840. 98tf

The Subscriber having been appointed a Notary Public, will attend to any business in that line with promptness.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, May 18, 1840. 98 3t

SCHOOL.

IT is the intention of the Subscriber to open a School for English and Classical studies in the town of Fayetteville, as early in Autumn as the season will permit. The particular character of the School, and the terms, as well as the place where it shall be kept, will be given in a future advertisement. The Subscriber having for several years enjoyed the confidence of the public as the Principal of Donaldson Academy, hopes for a continuance of that confidence in his proposed undertaking. No exertion shall be wanting on his part to establish a School that shall meet the approbation of patrons. The moral as well as the literary instruction of his pupils will be an object of particular attention. Accommodations for Board will be provided for such as may come from other places. This early notice is given that the public may know that a School will be continued in this place for the higher branches of education.

SIMEON COLTON.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1840. 97 4w

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy 4 weeks.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

Spring and Summer
GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON

IS NOW RECEIVING his Spring and Summer GOODS, which comprise a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

April 28, 1840. 95tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Just received, and for Sale,
50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 7, 1840.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

George C. Meadenhall vs. Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 4th March, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of John Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for SIX WEEKS in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence.

[98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

Knight & Ledbetter *vs.* Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 25th March, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Jno. Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence.

[98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

Lockey Simmons *vs.* Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 6th April, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Jno. Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence.

[98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

CHEAP PAPER,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Administrator's Sale.

ON MONDAY, June 8, at my Auction Store, will be sold on a credit of six months, a lot of Sole Leather, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Lasts, Blacking, &c. &c.

JOHN H. COOK, *Adm'r of B. Beach, dec'd.*
AMOS KIMBALL, *Ass't.*
May 16, 1840. 98ts

Bank of Cape Fear,
16th May, 1840.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to delinquent subscribers to the Stock of this Bank, that unless full payment be made on or before the 30th day of June next, all the unpaid shares will be exposed to public sale at Auction, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly "to amend the Charter of the Bank of Cape Fear," passed the session of 1838-'39.

[98-4t] J. D. JONES, *Pres't.*

Soda Biscuit, Butter Crackers, &c.

20 BOXES SODA BISCUIT,
5 half barrels Butter Crackers,
5 do do Pilot Bread,
Received in a short passage from New York, and warranted fresh. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
May 17, 1840.

2000 YARDS back country manufactured Flax and Tow CLOTH, suitable for Negro Clothing, for sale low by

JAMES MARTINE.
May 5 1840. 96-2m

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 24, 1840. 90tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
5 do. common do. ditto,
45 bags prime Rio COFFEE.
A few barrels superior N. O. Molasses.

In transit,
5 barrels superior Albany ALE,
50 pieces Georgia NANKINS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 14, 1840. 93tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevalier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $450, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS

TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

A Druken Frolic.—The Canajoharie Radii of Tuesday last, states that an accident happened to the machinery of a distillery at that place on Saturday last. Some part of the machinery gave way, in consequence of which the liquor ran into a pig-pen, where there were about 60 hogs kept. The animals immediately began to drink with the relish of old topers, and continued drinking until the whole drove had become "corned pork."

The St. Louis Penant objects to the phrases "drunk as a *beast*,' and '*beastly* drunk,' sometimes used to describe people in a state of intoxication. He says 'it is a gross slander upon the beast creation. We never saw a beast yet that was not too respectable to get drunk—man is the only animal that is mean enough to do it.'

An Irish Compliment.—A lovely girl was bending her head over a rose tree which a lady was purchasing from an Irish basket woman in Convent Garden Market, when the woman, looking kindly at the young beauty, said, 'I axes yer pardon, young lady, but if it's pleasing to ye, I'd thank ye to keep your cheek away from that rose, ye'll put the lady out of consate with the color of her flower.'

"The *Eyes* have it," as an M. C. said when he hit a brother member in the peepers.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a system of re-organization of the Militia of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 20, 1840.

Sir: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, "that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate his plan, in detail, for the reorganization of the militia of the United States," I have the honor to submit the following report:

The impossibility of guarding our exposed frontiers by the small regular force of the United States renders it necessary that some plan should be devised to make the militia available without burdening the country, either by too great an expense in maintaining it in the field, or by abstracting too large a number of useful citizens from the productive labors of agriculture or of the mechanic arts.

The mass of the militia of the United States, as at present organised, does not fall short of one million five hundred thousand men; and every day that they are mustered for inspection or exercise abstracts at least one million of dollars from the earnings of labor, without adding any thing whatever to the military efficiency of the country, and too often affecting injuriously the moral condition of those who are assembled for the purpose. Left by the little instruction they receive on such occasions, without discipline, subordination or knowledge of the use of arms, and totally ignorant of the manner of taking care of themselves, or of each other in the field, such a militia, if called out in mass, would rather prove a burden than an assistance to the army employed in the defence of the country, as is shown by the experience of Gen. Washington, repeatedly expressed in his correspondence, as well as by the result of more recent events during the last war. It is true that in the principal cities in the United States, there are to be found well organised, disciplined, and soldier-like companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions of volunteers; men who, individually and collectively, would do service in the field.

But any one acquainted practically with war, knows that to fight bravely, and even to manœuvre coolly and skilfully on the field of battle, are not the most necessary qualifications of the soldier. Soldiers must be taught their duties in garrison and in the field, in marching and encamping, in the police and military administration of an army.

This instruction, so essential and without which it is impossible to form the soldier, cannot be given in a day's training, by officers nearly as ignorant of these branches of the service as the soldiers themselves. I speak of the generality of the militia officers. It must be imparted by veteran and skilful officers, in garrison and in camp, and to men and officers alike; and it must be imparted to a few at the time. Any attempt to organize, discipline, and render every way fit for service in the field, the unwieldy mass of the militia of this vast country, which will soon amount to two millions of men, must fail for want of means, and leave the country exposed to the terrible disaster which will attend the first burst of war upon its frontiers, if they are to be defended by armed but undisciplined multitudes.

It has been supposed that it will be sufficient to instruct the officers only, and that the privates can, under well-instructed officers, be formed into soldiers instantly, by the magic voices of good commanders. This is a double and a most dangerous error. In the first place, it requires time to form a soldier, under the most practised, experienced, and skilful officers; and our soil might be polluted by the foot of the invader, our cities taken and sacked and our forts occupied, before our armed citizens could be taught the elements of tactics or the simple use of the fire-lock. And secondly, it will prove a fatal error to suppose that an officer can be formed by being drilled as a private. The habit of command, the prompt eye, the firm tone, the self-possession in moments of difficulty and danger, which inspire men with confidence and courage, and are so essential to secure their ready obedience, are the result of practice. The officers and privates who are to act together in the field must be drilled together, and practised, the one to the duties of obedience, and the other to those of command.

Satisfied that an efficient force cannot be created by drilling the officers alone, as well as of the impractibility of rendering the whole mass of the militia available at the same time for the defence of the country; and convinced, from the experience of our past wars, that it is necessary to organize and discipline a select body of citizen soldiers, who, in a moment of danger, will know their stations and their duties when assembled there, and who, although separated from the mass for a short time will return and impart to it the military knowledge and experience they have acquired during their period of service, I have prepared the plan, the details of which are herewith submitted, agreeably to the resolution of the House. It is believed, that on examining them, it will be apparent that the scheme is not liable to any one of the objections that are urged against large standing armies; but, on the contrary, that it will form a select body of well-disciplined militia, ready themselves to defend their country in the hour of danger against any sudden attack, and furnish a corps, around which the less-instructed mass may rally; possessing, in some degree, the military knowledge and skill of regular soldiers, they will be able alike to protect their country from a foreign foe, and to guard its liberties from any danger that may threaten them.

It appears to me that the organization now proposed will prevent the necessity of maintaining large standing armies, even in time of war. The militia properly drilled and instructed will be thereby rendered perfectly efficient and capable of defending the forts along our maritime frontier, which, in the absence of such an organization, would require a regular army of fifty thousand men. At present, the militia cannot be rendered immediately available against a surprise; whereas, under the proposed organization, they would repair to their stations at the first alarm, and would be efficient soldiers when there. In case of war, those stations would become permanent, and arrangements might easily be made so as to render the service as little burdensome as possible to the artisan and mechanic.

Every precaution has been taken to avoid all interference with the rights of the States, or to lessen their means of defence. The militia will be called out in the manner at present provided for by law, and no change is contemplated in the mode of officering the several corps of which the active class will be composed.

It will not abstract a single man from the defence of the State where he resides, nor separate him from the class of citizens to which he belongs. It will, on the contrary, strengthen the defences of each State, by furnishing it with a well organised and well-disciplined force, taken from the People, and making part of the People equally interested with their fellow-citizens in the preservation of free institutions, and ready at all times to guard the territory and the liberty of their country. Neither does it interfere, in any manner, with the constitutional rights of the States to train their own militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, because the active militia will be employed by the President during the period they are preparing for warlike service in garrison and in field. And while the States have all the advantages which may result from a well-organized and disciplined militia, they will, at the same time be exempt from the losses, expenses, and evils which follow, necessarily, from the assemblage of large multitudes for merely a nominal military instruction. It is to be considered, also, that a portion of the militia are provided with opportunities for the attainment of the essentials of military knowledge, and, at the same time that they relieve the remainder from an onerous and useless burden, they themselves will not be oppressed by an undue amount of military service being required of them; but on the contrary, by comparing the time which, under the present system, is devoted to that object, it will be found that there is but very little additional service, if any, required, and for that time they will be sufficiently compensated. The compensation contemplated is adequate under a good administration of the laws proposed, which are to be made uniform in their application, by regulations to be issued by the President, so as to prevent any expense to the citizen who is thus called out; though it may not rise, in amount, to the sum which his pursuit in social life might afford.—The total amount required to recompense the militia to be called out for exercise will be trifling, when compared with the loss of time experienced by our fellow-citizens under the present imperfect organization, and of the serious evils to which the youth of the country are exposed by the frequent attempts now made to impart to them a very imperfect knowledge of the duties of the soldier. The subjoined plan will, it is believed, tend to diminish, if not entirely remove, such evils, and will also, by engendering an *esprit du corps* throughout the militia of the several districts, elevate in the mind of every citizen the character of the duties which he is required to perform, and thus make more certain the results which are hoped for by this system of military precaution and defence. In preparing the details of the proposed reorganization of the militia of the United States, I have been governed by an earnest desire to place the country in an attitude of defence, and, at the same time, to secure it from the necessity of maintaining at any period a large standing army; to render the militia effective, without withdrawing too large a number of fellow-citizens from their occupations at any one time; and to diffuse throughout the community generally some knowledge of military service, without taxing the Treasury too heavily. All this, it appears to me, will be effected by drilling, during four years, one hundred thousand men, for a period not exceeding thirty nor less than ten days in each and every year, at such time as may least interfere with their ordinary occupations; and, for an equal term, keeping that force so organized that it may serve as a reserve, ready to act in cases of emergency; doing, in the meanwhile, ordinary militia duty, such as is now required by law in the several States. The expenses of the system, which, if carried out, would place the United States in an impregnable state of defence, will not exceed $1,362,093 yearly, if the maximum number of days for the drill be adopted by Congress; and, as it is believed that ten days in each and every year will prove sufficient, the annual expenses will be less than $500,000.

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM.

It should be provided—

1st. That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of twenty or under that of forty-five years, (with the exceptions hereinafter stated) shall, severally and respectively, be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds such citizen shall reside; and that it shall be the duty, at all times, of every such captain or commanding officer of a company to enrol every such citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of twenty years, or who, being of that age and under that of forty-five years (with the exceptions hereafter named,) shall come to reside within his bounds; and that he shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrollment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company by whom such notice may be proved; that every citizen so enrolled and notified shall, within three months thereafter, *provide himself with a good musket, bore of caliber to receive a ball ball of eighteen in the pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, knapsack, cartridge-box*, to contain at least twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buckshot, and a sufficient quantity of powder; or with a *good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, and powder horn or flask, with suffic ent powder for twenty-four charges, and two spare flints*, and that he shall appear so armed, accoutered, and provided when called out for exercise or into service; and every citizen so enrolled and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for the payment of taxes.

2d. That the Vice President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, all custom-house officers with their clerks, all post-officers and stage-drivers, who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States, all ferry-men employed at any ferry on the post road, or inspectors of exports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, and all persons who now are, or may hereafter be exempted by the laws of the respective States, shall be exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of twenty and under that of forty-five.

3d. That the citizens thus enrolled shall constitute the FIRST CLASS, and be denominated the MASS of the militia; and the said MASS shall be divided into divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies, and be organized as follows, to wit: a company (infantry or rifle) shall consist of one captain, one first and second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer or bugler, and eighty privates. A company of dragoons shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier, two buglers, and sixty privates. A company of artillery shall consist of one captain, two first and second lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, three artificers, one drummer and fifer, or two buglers or trumpeters, and eighty privates. A regiment shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, one quarter-master, with the rank of captain, one paymaster, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies. A brigade shall consist of one brigadier general, with one aid-de-camp, having the rank of captain, two brigade inspectors, with the rank of major, and two regiments. A division shall consist of one major general, with two aids-de-camp, with the rank of major, one division inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, one division quartermaster, with the rank of major, one judge advocate, and four brigades.

4th. That from each regiment of the MASS there shall be formed two companies to serve as light infantry or riflemen; and that to each division of the MASS there shall be attached one company of a battery and company of horse, formed of volunteers at the discretion of the commander-in-chief of the State, not exceeding one company from a brigade, and *shall be clothed and equipped at their own expense, the color and fashion to be determined by the brigadier-general commanding the brigade to which they belong.* That the commissioned officers of the artillery and infantry shall be armed with a sword, of such description as is denominated, cut and thrust. That the commissioned officers of cavalry shall furnish themselves with good horses of at least fourteen and a half hands high, and be armed with a sabre and a pair of pistols, and holsters for the same. *Each dragoon to furnish himself with a serviceable horse at least fourteen and a half hands high, a good saddle, bridle, valise, breast-plate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, cartouch-box*, to contain twelve cartridges for pistols.

5th. That each regiment shall be provided with the State and regimental colors, and each company with a drum and fife, or bugles, as the Legislatures of the respective States shall direct.

6th. That the divisions, brigades, and regiments into which the MASS is divided, shall be numbered at the period of their formation, and a record kept of made in the adjutant general's office of the State, and when in the field or in service in the State, that they shall respectively take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the lowest number in the highest in rank; and, also, that the relative rank of the different corps shall be as follows: 1st cavalry, 2d artillery, 3d infantry, 4th riflemen; and that the said order shall be observed on all parades of ceremony and review, or on other duty, except when, in the opinion of the commanding officer, the good of the service may render another arrangement necessary; and further, that all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions; and when two of the same grade bear an equal date, then their rank shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, company, or detachment.

7th. That there shall be an adjutant general appointed in each State, with the rank of colonel, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander-in-chief of the State to the several corps; to attend all public reviews, when the commander-in-chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of discipline which may be established; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State returns of the militia under their commands, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition; their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline: all of which the several commanding officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies, should be required to make, in the upward order of gradation, and in such form, and at such times, as the Legislatures of the respective States may direct, so that the said adjutant general may be duly furnished therewith; and the said adjutant general, from the returns thus furnished, should annually make an abstract or consolidated report of the same to the commander-in-chief of the State; and he should also make a return of the militia of the State to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, on or before the first Monday of January, in each year. And it should be made the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the adjutant general of the militia as might, in his opinion, be necessary to produce uniformity in the said returns; and he should lay an abstract of the same before Congress, before the last Monday of February, annually.

8th. That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspectors to attend to regimental and brigade meetings of the militia composing the several brigades during the time of their being under arms; to inspect their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; to superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce the prescribed system of military discipline throughout the brigade, and such orders as they shall, from time to time, receive from the commander-in-chief of the State; to report to the adjutant general of the State, at least once in every year, the condition of the brigade to which he belongs; the situation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, as they actually may be at the time of inspection; and every other thing which may, in his judgment, relate to the government, good order, and military discipline of the brigade.

9th. That, in addition to the officers referred to,

there shall be also one quarter-master general with a rank of a brigadier general, to the militia of each State.

10th. That within ——— months after the adoption and establishment of this system, there shall be taken from the MASS of the militia in each State, Territory and District of the United States, by draught, or by voluntary service, such number between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-seven years, so that the whole may not exceed 100,000 men, and in the following proportions for each State, Territory, and District, respectively, to wit; Maine, 4,400 men; New Hampshire, 2,400 men; Vermont, 2,400; Massachusetts 6,000; Connecticut 2,800; Rhode Island 800; New York 18,000; New Jersey 2,800; Pennsylvania 10,400; Delaware 800; Maryland 3,200; Virginia 6,000; District of Columbia 400; North Carolina 4,400; South Carolina 2,400; Georgia 2,800; Florida 400; Alabama 2,000; Mississippi 800; Louisiana 1,600; Tennessee 4,400; Arkansas 400; Missouri 1,200; Iowa 400; Kentucky 4,400; Illinois 1,200, Indiana 2,800; Ohio 8,000; Michigan 800; and Wisconsin 400. This force to constitute the second class, and be denominated the ACTIVE or MOVEABLE force.

11th. That the active or moveable force shall be divided into companies and battalions, and be organized as follows: A company shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer and one fifer, and ninety privates. A battalion shall consist of one major, an adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, and four companies.—And that the said ACTIVE or MOVEABLE force shall be held to serve as such, and be governed by such rules as may be prescribed for the period of four years—one fourth of the same in each State, Territory, and District going out annually; the order of succession to be determined in the first instance by lot.

12th. That there shall be a third class of the militia of the United States, to be denominated the RESERVE or SEDENTARY force, which shall be organized in the same manner as the ACTIVE force. And that the reserve force so organized shall be composed of all those who shall have served the legal time indicated for the second class, and be held to serve for four years in the same; at the expiration of which time they shall return to the MASS, and be subject to no further military or militia duty, unless in cases of invasion or a *levee en masse*. And such portions of the ACTIVE force as may go out of the same annually, shall forthwith be considered as belonging to the RESERVE or SEDENTARY force; and, after the termination of the first four years' service of any portion of the RESERVE, one-fourth of that body shall go out of service annually, in the same manner as prescribed for the second class.

13th. That the deficit occasioned by the transfer annually of one-fourth of the ACTIVE to the RESERVE force, and by the discharge annually of one-fourth of the RESERVE be yearly supplied by a draught or by voluntary service from the MASS.

14th. That, for the greater convenience of instruction and discipline of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY force, the territory of the United States shall be divided into ten districts, which, until otherwise directed by law, shall be comprised as follows:

First District.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, — 9,000 men.

Second District.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, — 9,000 men.

Third District.

New York, — 18,000 men.

Fourth District.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, — 13,200 men.

Fifth District.

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, — 10,160 men.

Sixth District.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, — 10,000 men.

Seventh District.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, — 8,800 men.

Eighth District.

Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, — 2,200 men.

Ninth District.

Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, — 7,300 men.

Tenth District.

Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, — 9,200 men.

Total, 97,800 men.

15th. That the battalions of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY forces shall be numbered at their formation, and a record made of the same, and that they shall take precedence according to the rank of the several majors commanding the same. And further, that when the battalion of two or more districts of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY force do duty together, they shall take rank according to the number of their respective districts, considering the lowest number highest in rank. And further, that the order of precedence between the Army of the United States and the militia thereof, and between the several classes of the militia with one another, shall be as follows: 1. Troops of the United States. 2. Militia of the United States, in this order, to wit: 1. The ACTIVE force. 2. The SEDENTARY force. 3. The MASS.

16th. That the officers of the militia of the several classes shall be appointed by and in such manner as the Legislature of the respective States shall direct, and in the Territories of the United States in such manner as prescribed by existing laws.

17th. *That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the* ACTIVE *force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor ——— days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge.*

18th. That, whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, and in the order provided for in the 15th head, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion; and to issue his orders to the proper officer. And in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

19th. That, whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals, it shall be lawful for the *President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State*, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia so to be called forth, *may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress*, provided that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force thus called forth, he shall, forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time; and provided, also, that the militia which the President is thus authorized to call forth by of the ACTIVE, or of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY forces, when such force or forces of the State, or of the neighboring States, shall be, in his opinion, sufficient; and when not, then such portions of the MASS as he shall deem necessary.

20th. That the *militia of the United States*, or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States, *shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States*. And that no officer, non-commissioned officer, or musician, or private of the militia shall be compelled to serve more than six months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, not more than in due rotation with every other able bodied man of the same rank in the regiment.

21st. That every citizen duly enrolled in the militia shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition as already pointed out, from and after the period when he shall have been duly notified of his enrollment; and any notice or warning to the citizens so enrolled to attend a company or regimental muster or training, which shall be according to the laws of the State in which it is given for that purpose, shall be deemed a legal notice of his enrollment.

22d. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, of volunteers and militia, when called into the service of the United States, in the manner and under the circumstances referred to, shall be entitled to and receive the same monthly pay, rations, clothing, or money in lieu thereof, and forage, and be furnished with the same camp equipage, as are, or may be provided by law for the officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of the infantry of the U. States; provided, nevertheless; that such portions of the militia as may be called out, as provided under the 17th head, shall not be entitled to receive clothing, or money in lieu thereof, nor shall any officer of the same be entitled to forage, or money instead, for more than one horse, nor for more than one servant each.

23d. That the officers of all mounted companies, volunteers or militia, when in the service of the United States, shall each be entitled to receive the forage, or money in lieu thereof, for two horses when they actually keep private servants; and that forty cents per day be allowed for the use and risk of each horse, except horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle. That each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private, of all mounted companies, shall be entitled to receive forage in kind for one horse, with forty cents a day for the use and risk thereof, except horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle; and twenty-five cents per day in lieu of forage and subsistence, when the same shall be furnished by himself, or twelve and a half cents per day for either, as the case may be.

24th. That any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of militia or volunteers, required to be mounted, who shall, when in the service of the United States, suffer, without any fault or negligence on his part, while in the said service, by the loss of a horse killed in battle, or by a horse dying of wounds received in battle, shall, upon due and sufficient proof thereof, be paid for the same, provided, that not more than one hundred and twenty dollars be paid for each horse for which payment may be thus claimed.

25th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of the militia, when called into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to one day's pay, subsistance, and other allowances for every day occupied when transported by water, and for every twenty miles when travelling by land, in going to the place of rendezvous, and returning from the place of discharge; provided that the militia so called into the service of the United States shall be deemed always to have travelled by the most usual or expeditious routes.

26th. That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia or volunteers, who shall die in the service of the United States, or when returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received in service, and shall leave a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children, under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, or at the time of his being mustered out of service, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of said decedent; provided the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, to substantiate the application for such half pay, as the President of the United States may prescribe.

27th. That the courts-martial, for the trial of officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, or privates of the militia or volunteer corps, shall be composed of militia officers only.

28th. That every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the United States in the case provided for calling forth the active force, or parts thereof, (in the 17th head,) shall be fined, and forfeit a sum not exceeding three month's pay, nor less than half a month's pay, according to the circumstances of the case, as a court-martial may determine, and that every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, in any of the cases cited in the 18th and 19th heads, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged according to the circumstances of the case by a court-martial, and such officers shall, moreover, be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term of four years, at the discretion of the said court; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by the sentence of a court-martial, on failure of the payment of fines adjudged against them, for one calender month for every five dollars of such fine.

29th. That all fines assessed as described in the preceding head, shall be certified by the officer ordering the court, or the revising authority of the proceedings of the court martial having approved of the same, to the marshal of the district in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies, and take a receipt from the said marshal or deputy, as the case may be, for the same; which receipt and duplicate, of the certificate furnished, he shall transmit for record to the adjutant general of the militia of the U. States; that the marshal, or his deputy, having received the said certificate, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fines, with cost, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent; which costs, and the manner of proceeding with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeably to the laws of the State in which the same shall be, as in other cases of distress: and when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment, there being no goods or chattels to be found whereon to levy the said fines, the marshal of the district, or his deputy, shall commit such delinquent to jail during the term of which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States may be committed.

30th. That the marshals and their deputies shall make a return of the levy of fines, as provided for in the foregoing head, to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, within six days, counting from the time that the certificate of the assessment of the said fines is placed in their hands; and they shall also pay into the hands of the said adjutant general, within the above-named limit of time, all fines by them thus levied and collected, deducting therefrom five per centum as a compensation for their trouble; and in case any of the said marshals or their deputies shall fail to make the required return, to pay over to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States the fines collected within the time above specified, it shall be the duty of the said adjutant general to inform the Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States of the same, who should be required to instruct the district attorney of the United States to proceed against the said marshal or deputy in the district court by attachment, for the recovery of the same.

31st. That the marshals and their deputies of the several districts shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States have, by law, in executing the laws of the respective States.

32d. That the money or moneys collected by the assessment of fines referred to shall be applied to the payment of all necessary expenses, as far as the same may be sufficient, for the repair of arms, the preparation and preservation of military munitions, and for every other necessary thing that may be incident to the calling forth, and to the service of the militia, as provided for in the 17th head.

33d. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, one adjutant general of the militia of the United States, whose duty it shall be to receive and keep in the files of his office all the reports and returns of the militia, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, made by the adjutants general of the respective States, distinguishing the same by the different classes into which they are divided; also, annually, on or before the last Monday in February, to make an abstract or a consolidated return of the same, to lay it before the President of the United States, to be by the President, submitted yearly to Congress. That it shall be his duty, likewise, to keep a record of copies, in a book provided therefor, of all certificates of the assessment of fines by the judgment of militia courts-martial for delinquencies cited in the 17th, 18th, and 19th of the foregoing heads, to keep a record or copy of the returns of the marshals or their deputies, of the execution of process, or the collection of the said fines, noting the time when the returns aforesaid are received; to keep a regular account of the amount of fines collected and paid over to him, and of the amount expended thereof; and to make to the Secretary of War, on or before the 30th June and the 31st December, of each year, a statement of the said receipts and expenditures. The money or moneys thus assessed, collected, and paid over to the adjutant general, forthwith to be deposited by him for safekeeping in the vaults of the Treasury of the United States; and the amounts thus deposited to be passed to the credit of the adjutant general, and not to be drawn from the Treasury except upon warrants of the adjutant general, countersigned by the Secretary of War, and for the purposes which have been specified.

34th. That the adjutant-general of the militia of the United States shall be paid the annual salary of three thousand dollars, in full for his services, and without any other allowances whatsoever, excepting such fuel and stationery as may be deemed necessary for an office, under the regulations of the War Department; and that the said office shall be attached to, and considered as one of the bureaus of the War Department, and be subject to such rules and regulations in relation to all duties and purposes of its creation, as the Secretary of War may, from time to time, prescribe.

35th. That for the duties of the office of the adjutant-general of the militia of the United States, there shall be allowed two clerks if so many be necessary; and that the same be transferred from the office of the adjutant-general of the army of the United States, with annual salaries, not to exceed what is now allowed by law, according to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

36th. That the President of the U. S. be authorized to select such number of places for the establishment of depots, in each militia district of the United States, as he may deem necessary for the safe-keeping of munitions and arms, and as the rendezvous of the militia, or portions thereof, that may be called forth.

37th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of volunteers or militia, in the service of the U. States, except when called forth, as provided for in the 17th head, shall be entitled to the like compensation, in case of disability, by wounds or otherwise incurred in the service, as is or may be allowed to officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians and privates of the army of the United States.

38th. That the several corps of volunteers which now exist in the several States, and in what manner soever organized, be not disturbed or deprived of their accustomed privileges; but nevertheless be subject to such restrictions as their respective Legislatures may direct, and to all other duties required by this system, in like manner with the other militia.

39th. That the Legislatures of the several States, at the earliest period of time after the adoption of this system, enact such laws as may be necessary to enrol and organize the militia of the respective States; according to the provisions contained herein; provided that until such enrolment and organization be made, the existing laws governing the militia of each State be considered as still in force.

40th. That the term militia of the United States shall be so construed as to embrace within its meaning all troops, of whatever description, not of the regular army of the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. POINSETT.

HON. R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The following is the President's recommendation of the "Plan." It is found in the last Annual Message. (See Senate Document No. 1, page 9.)

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and I as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States."

The following is an extract from the Report of the Secretary of War to the President, dated Nov. 30, 1839, and transmitted by the President to Congress, along with the above Message. (See same Doc. pages 43, 44.)

"But if the army of the United States is to be rendered efficient and its discipline preserved, it must be kept together in masses, and the garrison duty be performed by small detachments, aided in case of need, by the neighboring militia. Accompanying this report is a minute detail of the number of troops required to man the forts upon the maritime and inland frontiers. These must be drawn chiefly from the people, and to be effective in war, they must be drilled and taught their military duties in time of peace. A plan for this purpose was submitted to Congress in 1837, and again recommended the following year; but not acted upon. Having understood that the chief objection to its adoption consists in its being limited to a comparatively small body of men, and that it was the desire of Congress, as well as of the nation, that a plan for the organization of the militia of the United States should emanate from this department, I have thought it my duty to make the attempt, and although I entered upon the task with reluctance and great diffidence, I feel confident that the project herewith submitted is practicable, and that while it will diminish the burden of personal service now exacted from the citizen, it will ensure the prompt and efficient application of the national force to the national defence.

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service; and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed, as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from twenty to thirty-seven. The whole term of service to be eight years; four years in the first class, and four in the reserve. One fourth part, twenty-five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether, at the end of the second. In this manner, twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulation provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrolment, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation; a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you."

The House, seeing that the Secretary was "prepared to submit the details of the plan," called on him to do so; and he accordingly sent the long report above, dated "War Department, March 20, 1840."

Mr. Postmaster General Niles has arrived in this city, and entered on the duties of his office.—*National Intelligencer.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING.

According to previous notice, a meeting was held at the Store of J. S. & R. Williams, on Mountain Creek, in the upper end of Richmond county, at which there were fifty or sixty persons, notwithstanding the busy season.

On motion, Dr. E. Bostick was appointed Chairman, and John Monroe and Stephen Williams Secretaries. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chair, it was moved and seconded that the Chairman appoint a committee of ten to draft Resolutions for this meeting, viz: A. McDonald, B. Chappell, Esq., S. Pankey, Esq., Jas. Williams, Esq., Jas. Armstrong, John P. Alman, Isaac Ewing, Jun., Major Robt. J. Williams, Elijah Bostick and Stephen Pankey, Esq. After retiring a short time, the committee reported, through their Chairman James Williams, Esq., sundry resolutions condemning the course of President Van Buren, and approving of the nomination of Gen. Harrison of Ohio, as our next President, and of John Tyler of Virginia, for Vice President; and also of John M. Morehead of Guilford county, for Governor of this State. After the adoption of which, James Williams, Esq. addressed the meeting in a very appropriate manner.

It was then moved and seconded that three Delegates be appointed from each Captain's District in the Upper Regiment of Richmond county, to meet in Rockingham on Tuesday of next July Court, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next Legislature of this State, to represent us in the House of Commons. The Chair then appointed the following persons, viz:—

Steel's District.—James Bowden, James D. Pemberton and B. Chappell, Esq.

Fair Ground.—Capt. Thomas Garrett, A. Martin, Esq. and C. A. Nicholson.

Black Jack.—R. J. Steel, William Bostick and Col. Stephen Wall.

Rifle Company.—A. McDonald, Malcom Currie and Capt. Nobles.

Rockingham.—Col. John Covington, D. McDonald and E. Love.

Wolf Pitt.—Capt. Douglas, A. Smith and James Covington.

Resolved, That our Whig friends in the lower end of Richmond county, be requested to respond to this meeting, and appoint Delegates from the Lower Regiment, to meet the delegation from the Upper Regiment on Tuesday of next July Court, to be held in the town of Rockingham.

On motion, the above resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Secretaries, for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

E. BOSTICK, *Chairman.*

JOHN MONROE, STEPHEN WILLIAMS, } *Secretaries.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN SAMPSON.

At a meeting of a portion of the Whigs of Sampson county, in the Court House at Clinton, on the 19th May, the meeting was organized by calling Timothy Underwood to the Chair, and appointing John K. Darden and Moses Cox Secretaries. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, when D. B. Baker, Esq. addressed it in an animated speech, which was cordially responded to by the audience.

On motion of Col. D. Underwood, Wm. Ashford, Esq. was nominated to represent this county in the Senate of the next General Assembly of the State.

On motion of Thos. K. Morrisey, Esq. Archibald Monk, and on motion of Jas. R. Draughon, Esq., Timothy Underwood, were nominated to represent this county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

On motion, Ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretaries, and a copy sent to the Wilmington Chronicle and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

T. UNDERWOOD, *Chairman.*

JOHN K. DARDEN, MOSES COX, } *Secretaries.*

E. J. HALE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I recently picked up a number of the Carolinian, in which I saw a communication purporting to be from an individual of Moore county, who writes (as he says) "to correct an error of the correspondents of the Observer" of the 22d April. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not go so far as to pronounce this writer entirely "*brainless*," but venture to say that there is an "awful" void in his attic, and a total absence of every thing that is calculated to adorn the "upper story;"—at least, he has "more beard than brains." His impertinent attack on the Observer and its communications is only worthy of the foul source from which it emanates: We can expect nothing clean from those who make the Standard and Carolinian the rule and guide of their political faith. As to the changes in Moore in favor of Harrison and Reform, I only renew my assertion, and defy contradiction from any *respectable* source. It is not in Moore county only that these changes are taking place, but in every county in the State. People are no longer to be duped or gulled with idle promises. They are beginning to think and act for themselves, and will in future spurn the dictation of such contemptible demagogues as this writer, who has devoted himself, both soul and body, to the unholy business of promulgating falsehoods. Very respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Cumberland county, May 19, 1840.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

E. J. Hale, Esq.: In the Carolinian under date May 2d, 1840, I discover a piece over the subscription, "Moore County, 28th April, 1840," in which the critic denounces the author of a note published in the Observer (the week previous) for his pretensions to figure as a correspondent of the Observer; and verily, this jackanapes would take to himself the prerogative to figure instead of the "brainless" correspondents of the Observer, as he brands them.—Now, as brainless as the correspondents of the Observer may seem to this primogeniture of Democratic criticism, just take him up and analyze him, and see with what double-faced assurance he struggles to mislead the good citizens of Moore, by making the imputation of deception and inconsistency to the Whigs of Moore. He first ascribes to them an attempt to delude the people, by having written to the Observer, previous to the last Presidential election, that Judge White was stronger in Moore than Gen. Jackson ever was. That such a note was ever written, does not come within the pale of this humble writer's knowledge or recollection: take it for granted, however, and see where lies the charity and consistency of this braggadocio-critic. He admitted, a short time antecedent to the Presidential election alluded to, that Judge White was his choice, but that fearful (an impression, by the by, which is an unceasing inhabitant of his heart,) that the Judge would not succeed, he would cast his vote for Martin Van Buren, notwithstanding he, a short time before, had poured an anathematizing denunciation upon Martin too. What a bright ray of democratic consistency. Now, instead of the author of the note to the Observer intending to make the impression abroad (as the soothsaying *choir* would have it) that a wonderful change was going on in Moore, the writer designed only to tell to his friends abroad what actually existed at home.

If this immaculate harbinger of democracy felt at ease about this matter, why with such an eager, though sly activity, hunt down every man who will dare to express a wish to leave him the "Dictator" of the party? Witness the surreptitious note in the Carolinian above described,—which he teazed the subscriber to consent to,—by which to fasten the deserter, lest he should digress again. The words are the effusions of the "brainful" critic's head, not the subscriber's thought, and we doubt even his wish.—Notice the crafty disposal of the critic's exposition, and teazed revoker's note in the Carolinian,—not to be approximated, not to be contiguously placed in the paper, lest some semblance of composition might be betrayed. Why, the worst Black Jack Magician can detect this attempt at slight of hand; he doubtless *Moses* himself with the stratagem he has played in regaining and fastening to the block a man who intended to exercise an opinion which he gratuitously expressed to two gentlemen, as this humble writer is informed.

This friend of democracy figures rigorously in reprehending others for simply stating what numbers declare for themselves, but boldly arrogates to dictate what the people will do next election. Why, verily, he has almost persuaded me that he is a conjurer. What a stickler for the will of the dear people, when placed between his index finger and thumb. As to the declaration, that those who advocate Harrison in Moore do not live in Log Cabins, I must in candour say, that there are some who do not live in Log Cabins, but in justice must further say, that there are as many democrats who are equally exempt from looking through the cracks—and this caustic critic should be the last to subscribe that allegation, when he feels himself the owner of one framed, the occupant of two framed, and the enjoyer of one-fourth of the best brick building in the State.

Is this fair! is it concomitant with the character of a consistent and patriotic politician, to cry in the ears of the dear people "beware of the Whigs, they will delude you," they who go for Harrison do not live in Log Cabins, when, laughing in his sleeves at the craft he practices in these mystifying declarations, he at his option rubs his back at his pleasure against heart pine and stock brick. He neither lives in a cabin or drinks hard cider. This humble correspondent is perfectly content to rely on the events of next November for the confirmation of what his first note expressed.

Yours, very respectfully,

LOG CABIN.

Deep River, May 8, 1840.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I see in the last Carolintan an editorial, in which the question is asked, whether property is at present below its real value? From the tone of the question, we presume that that paper intends to say it is not. That man who can't see that property is far, very far, below its level in this country at the present time, certainly shuts his eyes to facts as plain as the meridian sun, and lays but little claim to the character of a man of *observation* on such matters.

We would ask the question, is property at its real value in this place?

If property worth twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars were put up at auction today, what would it bring? I doubt whether (if cash were wanting for it) a *fair* bid could be obtained.

We could almost assert that it could not find a purchaser at all *at any fair price.*

Certainly, any man who shuts his eyes, and will leave his ears open, knows this to be *a fact.*

What was property in Fayetteville before the present times came on? We all know that it was extremely low—if any thing below, far below, its real value. But what is it now. It has a nominal value:—faith, we can hardly say it has a nominal value, for goods on which there is a nominal value possess one that owners hope can be obtained; but owners of property (houses and lots) in this place (and many others) have no such hope, as long as matters shall remain as they are now.

What is the use for men to try and shut their understanding against the plainest maxims of political economy, and facts as bright as day!

We all know that there is an entire inability to purchase (with few exceptions) any article beyond that wanted for every day consumption.

If the present party in power could abolish all banking institutions and *paper money*, what would become of not only real estate but many other commodities?* Gold and silver would be the circulation, to bear the immense weight of the transactions of the country.

There can be only a limited amount of gold and silver in the world any how, and the people most able are most likely to possess it. If this country were most able, it would;—if any other, that would.

And nations do not always stand still, they sometimes go forward very swiftly, and then fall back.—An improving country, and one which has large transactions, must have those transactions borne up by a large currency; and so long as it is more able than any other, and no longer, will it have it.

And in case of a retrograde movement in the affairs of a nation, what would be the result? An inability to retain that gold and silver. It would, of course, (if not stopped by some unwise law) go abroad to the next nation most able to purchase. And even a law cannot stop the egress of money from a country when it can find a better market abroad. Many men who write of expansions and contractions, seem to think that there is no other but a paper currency that can expand or contract, when all currency has as natural bent in that direction as it has to the best market for its investment.

E.

May 30, 1840.

* The present times give us but part of the answer.

The following is Gov. Owen's letter accepting the nomination of the Whig Convention for Senator, to represent the counties of Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick:—

BLADEN COUNTY, May 14, 1840.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, communicating the fact of my nomination, by a delegation of Whigs, from the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, as a suitable person to represent this district in the Senate of the next General Assembly of the State.

It is pleasing at all times to believe that I have the confidence of my fellow citizens, but it is peculiarly so to know that I have the confidence of those amongst whom I was born and have lived all my life, to such a degree, as to induce my nomination for a high responsible station, and that too during my absence from the State.

If I were disposed to claim ease and retirement from any consideration, either from former services, from age or infirmity, the situation of our beloved country would forbid it at this time.

Before God, and as I expect to answer for it at the day of final retribution, I believe that the corruption of our federal rulers is threatening our liberties, and that this fatality can only be averted by a change—such a change as will restore the administration of the General Government to the purity of the early days of the republic, when our Washington demanded a strict accountability from all office holders, and a failure to render it was the signal for dismission. With this declaration, I have no alternative but to accept the nomination you have made—and I hereby tender through you my services to my fellow citizens of this district, to represent them in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your friend and fellow-citizen,

JNO. OWEN.

To William R. Hall, James McDougald, J. M. Gillespie, Esqrs.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BIRTH-DAY VERSES.

"A birth-day! 'tis a mournful theme
To one whose hopes are fled;
Whose spirit, like a faded dream,
Lies desolate and dead."

O Time! I will not beg the boon
That thou shouldst linger on thy track,
To stay my manhood's hasting noon,
Or turn my dial's shadow back!

Should e'en the humblest wish I crave,
Thou couldst not heed my mournful cry—
For thou art but a vassal slave—
And thou thyself, O Time, shalt die!

Then speed thee on, thine eager flight,
Regardless all of mortal care;
And while I bow in suppliant plight,
Thy God and mine shall hear my prayer!

Aye, speed thy course! For what is life?
A sunburst, chased by gathering gloom—
A fleeting hour of wildering strife—
Go, read its record on the tomb!

I rove alone! a joyous throng
Once pressed with me Life's opening bower;
And gaily rose the Lutheron song,
And gladness led the joyous hour.

Ah! whither fled? Go ask of Death!
Where lurks the morning's rosiate beam?
Gone—like the vapor's fleeting breath,
Gone—like the sweeper's changing dream!

Where, where hath Hope, the charmer, flown—
Who sang beside Life's paths so gay?
When chill Misfortune's blasts were blown,
The bird-like music died away!

And what is Love? a fitful flame,
Too oft expiring in its birth.
Friendship?—alas! a gilded name,
To cheat the trusting sons of Earth!

And what is Pleasure's boasted show?
Go, ask of Folly's languid slave!
'Tis but a meteor's sickly glow,
O'er a lone pathway to the grave!

O Life! is this thy polsying thrall?
Is this the path by mortals trod?
Then speed, O Time, thy hastening fall,
And I will bend the knee to God!

Pass on! pass on! by Faith's bright eye
Faith points to Heaven's eternal home;
There shall the weary pilgrim rest,
When Time and Pearly shall be gone!

C. W. EVERETT.

May 27, 1840.

SAVANNAH, May 15.

More Indian Murders.—We learn from the passenger in the steamer Gen. Clinch, Capt. Hall, from Black Creek, that on Saturday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Mr. Forbes' Mail Company, with some others, were on their route from Picolata to St. Augustine, and within 5 miles of the latter place, (the party consisting of 7 wagons in the rear was attacked by a party of Indians and Mr. C. Vass was killed.—[Another account having supposed to be a part of Mr. Forbes' party.] Mr. F., it seems, was in the front wagon, and advised the party, who escaped, and reached Augustine in safety. It is supposed that the Indians conceived the wagons to be a military force. We congratulate the estimable Mr. Forbes on his escape.

BLACK CREEK, May 13.

"Lieut. Martin, 2d Infantry, left Newnansville this morning of the 12th with three companies for Wakahosta; after proceeding about four miles he was fired upon by Indians. He received two balls, one through the lower part of the abdomen, one through the arm, and one in his leg—killing his men and all the horses killed—the other is missing. Lieut. Sanderson, 7th Infantry, with a party of seventeen men, was sent in pursuit, fell in with the Indians and he and five of his men were killed.

"Yesterday morning an express from Wakahosta to Micanopy, reported the Lost surrounded by Indians. Col. Riley with his command has gone to their aid. It was his command that picked up Lieut. Sanderson and his men. There was supposed to be about 50 Indians. It is supposed that Lieut. Martin will recover. Lieut. Sanderson had his finger shot off and struck in his mouth."

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 13.

Indians.—The names of those persons who were killed near Newnansville (noticed in our last) are Alexander Saunders and John Austin. A Mr. John F. Miller was mortally wounded on the same day. These occurred on the 30th April.

On the 30th, Mr. John B. Stanley's residence was burnt, his plantation destroyed, logs and about 800 bushels of corn carried.

On the 2d inst., Mr. Solomon Warren's house within the limits of the town of Newnansville was robbed of every thing. Fortunately he and his family were absent. Indian signs were numerous throughout the country.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Highly important from China—The English Captain released!—The blockade broken up.—The arrival of the fast-sailing ship Eben Preble brings us important news from Canton to February 2d. She brings intelligence that the English merchant captain, or supercargo, Mr. Gibble, who was taken prisoner by the Mandarin boats, for trying to smuggle from one ship to another, had been released.

As it was on Mr. Gibble's account that Capt. Elliot declared Canton in a state of blockade, of course the blockade was withdrawn the instant he was surrendered.

LIN was still very strict in not allowing British goods to pass the Bogue in American bottoms. The trade with the Americans was still unrestricted, and enormous prices were paid both for goods and freights at Canton.

Was Gen. Harrison ever wounded while he had command of the Army?

Balt. Repub.

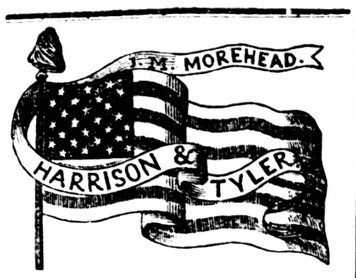
No. Was Gen. Jackson or Gen. Washington?—*Louisville Jour.*

If the question of the Baltimore Republican refers to Harrison's command of the Northwestern army, the answer is we believe right. But if the answer is designed to cover his whole military career, it is wrong. He was twice wounded in the battle of Tippecanoe; once in the neck and once in the hip; but neither of the wounds were very severe.

Gen. Washington was, we believe, never so much as grazed by ball or steel; and Gen. Jackson was equally fortunate except in his bar room battle with Col. Benton, when he received a bullet in the wrist from the Colonel's pistol and sundry stabs and cuts from his bowie knife. It is due to Col. Benton to say that in that wild beast affray, the "second Washington" was the aggressor.

Rochester Democrat.

Crops.—The wheat crops in this vicinity has been greatly injured by the fly and bug—we doubt whether half crops will be made in this County. We have been highly favored thus far in seasons for our young crops of corn and oats. Cotton too looks well.—*Salisbury Watchman.*



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

The Whig Committee of Vigilance have called a Meeting at the Court House, THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. We hope there will be a full attendance.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—We had the pleasure of making a visit to the Rockfish Factory, in this vicinity, on Friday last, and of finding the building finished, a large portion of the Machinery put up, and some of the spindles in active operation. It is by far the largest establishment South of Petersburg—the building being 175 by 55 feet, exceedingly well constructed, containing 1500 spindles, and 100 Looms. The water power is among the best in the State; and the machinery, principally from the Matteawan Establishment, N. Y., could not be excelled for excellence of kind, or elegance of finish. It will probably consume about 1250 bales of cotton per annum, and it is designed to weave a substantial article of unbleached domestics, worth about 8 to 10 cents per yard, at the present price of cotton. The looms are not yet in operation, and it will be several months before the whole will be in motion.

We need not repeat how earnestly we have always desired success to every such establishment, as calculated to promote the best interests of the State in general, and of our town in particular.

Friday last, the 29th of May, was the 9th Anniversary of the great Fire which desolated this town, and by a remarkable coincidence, the same day was the 8th anniversary of the receipt of the Fire Engine presented to the citizens of this town by the Firemen of the city of Boston. The Engine, one of the most beautiful and powerful we have ever seen, was placed under charge of a Company, of which Amos Kimball, Esq. was the first, and has been the only Captain. At the meeting on Friday last, the following officers were elected:—

AMOS KIMBALL, Captain.
JAS. J. LISK, 1st Lieut.
JAS. KYLE, 2d Lieut
R. W. KING, 3d Lieut.
HENRY BRANSON, Secretary.
B. B. KEAYS, Treasurer.

After the election of officers, the Company entertained Engine Company No 2 and a large number of citizens, with a beautiful Collation, at which good cheer was dispensed, and a number of sentiments drank. The toasts were not preserved, but that of the Captain should not be forgotten for it was in honor of the Boston Firemen, and their noble gift.

THE ARMY PLAN.—We again call attention to this monstrous scheme. It is published in full in this paper, with the President's recommendation of it—and the proof that Mr. Poinsett voluntarily preached it, before he was called on by Congress; and that Mr. Van Buren voluntarily recommended it.

Its leading features are,—

That every man in the U. S., between 20 and 45, is to go to the expense of about $15 to arm himself, and he shall always keep these arms. There are 1,500,000 such men. Consequently the expense would be twenty two millions five hundred thousand dollars!—

That 200,000 militia are to be drafted;—

That 100,000 of these are to do duty not less than 10 nor more than 30 days, each year.

That 1460 are to be drafted from NORTH CAROLINA, and that they may be *marched to South Carolina, Georgia, or Florida*, to be drilled, *if the President pleases*; and *when* he pleases;—

That their pay, whilst on this duty, is to be the same as a soldier; that is, TWENTY CENTS A DAY!

That every man who fails to turn out for drill, is to be fined, from half a month to 3 months pay; (from $3 to $18);—

That on failure to pay his fine, if an officer, he is to be *cashiered*; but if a non-commissioned officer or private HE IS TO GO TO JAIL. No excuse is provided for; no matter how poor; no matter how sick; to jail he must go if he happens to be a private. These aristocratic democrats will not put an *officer* in jail; that ignominious punishment is reserved for the privates, the poor men, the common people, for whom they affect to feel such great affection;—

That every fine is to be collected and paid over within 6 days, &c. &c.

We would particularly direct the attention of State Rights men to the 39th section, in which the Secretary presumes to order the States to pass laws to carry his plan into effect; and to the 40th section, in which the militia are denominated the militia of the *United States*, instead of the "militia of the several States," as the Constitution says (Sect. 2d, art. 2d.) The power to train the militia is expressly reserved by the Constitution to the *States* (16th par. 8th Sec. 1st art.) The only case in which Congress has power to call the militia out, are, "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;" and the only power which the President has over the militia, is when they are called into the actual service of the U. S. (Sect. 2d, art. 2d.) But the President and Mr. Poinsett claim the entire control and command of the militia.

We cannot too strongly urge our readers to study Mr. Poinsett's plan, and to preserve it. Already are the Tory papers denying that Mr. Van Buren had any thing to do with it, and trying to throw the whole blame on Mr. Poinsett. This shows how well aware they are of its odious and unconstitutional character. But it will not do. The President has endorsed it, and must be held accountable.

The Tory papers have discovered, and are making a huge outcry about it, that about the period of the difficulties with France, in 1800, Gen. Harrison voted against disbanding the army, which only amounted to 10,000 men. This they call Federalism, favoring a large standing army, &c.

It appears on 61st page of Document No. 1, being the President's Message and accompanying Documents, delivered to Congress on the 24th Dec. 1839, and printed by Blair & Rives, that we have now a Standing Army of Regular Soldiers, of 12,539 men. This is nearly double what it was ten years ago!

THE TIMES.—The Tories are doing their utmost to withdraw the attention of the people from the distresses of the times, and to fix it upon stale charges of Federalism, and such like. It is needless. The hard times are palpable. Every man, except the miser, feels and sees, that the prosperity of the country has been destroyed. And he knows that the Administration party has been in power for eleven years past, trying experiments and expedients, and promising us a golden harvest; and that every step has but plunged us deeper in difficulty. If they have the power to make good their promises, and to promote the prosperity of the country, why do they suffer it to be destroyed! and if they have not, the people would do well to put in those who have.

FREEMEN ATTEND!—The Constitution of the U. S. expressly secures to the people, the right "*peaceably to assemble.*" The North Carolinian appears to think they have no right to assemble in *large numbers*, and "predicts that blood-shed will be the result of this degrading plan of electioneering!!" See the following extraordinary warning:—

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

"The Federalists commenced the calling of large meetings of their party at Baltimore and Columbus, for the purpose of keeping up their spirits, by herding together. This is the first time such mob-law efforts have been resorted to in our free country. We predict that blood-shed will be the result of this degrading plan of electioneering, before next November.—If this should be the case it will be remembered that the federalists *introduced* the vile practice; first at Columbus, and next at Baltimore."

And this is modern democracy! It dares to designate meetings of the people as "a vile practice," a "mob," and "degrading." If the people of this country expect to have one right left, they will have to put down the party which denounces every thing that stands in the way of its own possession of the spoils. They have already murdered one man, at Baltimore, and have succeeded in screening the murderers from arrest, and we are now threatened with bloodshed if the Whigs do not cease to hold these "large meetings." There would be no difficulty about it if the Tories themselves could get up such meetings.

CANDIDATES.—In *Guilford County*, Jas. T. Morehead for Senate; Jas. Brannock, Col. W. Doak and George C. Mendenhall, for Commons.—all Whigs.

Granville.—W. A. Johnson, for Senate, Robert B. Gilliam, Dr. Jas. A. Russell, and Horace L. Robards, for Commons—Whigs.

Wake.—Nathaniel Warren, for Senate; Robert Haywood, Weston R. Gales, and John W. Harris for Commons, compose the Whig Ticket.

Orange.—Willie P. Mangum, for Senate; Wm. A. Graham Nathaniel I. King, Col. James Grahams, and Dr. Michael W. Holt, for Commons.—the Whig Ticket. They were nominated at a meeting composed of more than 500 citizens.

30TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—A letter from a gentleman of high respectability and good opportunities of information, says, "Gov. Owen's election I think is almost certain."

TENNESSEE.

In Maury county, which gave a Tory majority of 211 last year, it is now generally conceded that he will not get over 200. Giles county, which gave 334 Tory majority, is now claimed by the Whigs.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A great meeting of the friends of Harrison and Reform was held at West Alexandria, on the 21st ult. From 8 to 10,000 persons were present.

The U. S. Gazette says that the *great* Tory meeting at Philadelphia was a failure, there being only 1200 or 2000 persons present, after prodigious efforts to get up a meeting. Among the flags displayed on the occasion, were some from the U. S. Arsenal, belonging to the "U. S. Infantry." Richard Rush, the first man in Philadelphia that ever wore the black cockade, was a leader at the meeting.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ten thousand people, friends of Harrison, assembled at Greenfield, on the 13th ult.

No wonder that such meetings as these should excite the ire of the Tory Editors, and that the people should be threatened with "bloodshed" for thus peaceably assembling together to take measures for a redress of grievances. It is high time that we had those in power who could look without fear and without threatenings, upon such assemblages.

THE STANDING ARMY.—The whole Tory pack are earnestly engaged in endeavoring to shift off from Mr. Van Buren the odium of this most oppressive, unequal and dangerous scheme. Fisher declares that it is the foolish scheme of a fool. Ritchie says that the President never saw it, and the Standard and Carolinian follow suit. In regard to this latter print, we mean to show its utter disregard of truth.

The Carolinian says that the Observer attacks Mr. Van Buren for "recommending Mr. Poinsett's *report* to the consideration of Congress." Observe the marks of quotation. The Carolinian pretends to quote our words. Now we never mentioned Mr. Poinsett's *report*. We spoke of his *plan*, and his *scheme*. We said, and we say again, that Mr. Van Buren did recommend the PLAN to the consideration of Congress, and for proof we refer to his own words. See the 3d column, 2d page of this paper.

Again, see the disingenuousness of the Carolinian. It says—

"Poinsett, the Secretary of War, is called on by Congress to make a report on the subject. He makes it, and what is the duty of the President! He recommends *the report*, not as a fit plan for Congress to pass into *a law*, but as *a report* proper for the consideration of Congress."

Now look to the same 3d column of the 2d page, and see whether Mr. Poinsett did not *volunteer* his plan, and Mr. Van Buren recommend it, before Congress called for it. And see, also, whether Mr. Van Buren recommends *the report*, as the Carolinian says emphatically, or the PLAN, as the President himself says. Van Buren says he "cannot too strongly recommend the PLAN to the consideration" of Congress.

We too, cannot too strongly recommend it, not to the consideration of Congress, but to the consideration and condemnation of the people. Read it, fellow citizens, and see what sort of a government—a *democratic* government—you have.

AWFUL SITUATION.—The Packet ship Poland, from New York for Havre, was struck by lightning the 16th May, and the cotton in the hold set on fire. There were 64 persons on board, of whom 24 were cabin and 11 steerage passengers. All their efforts to get at the fire were unavailing; it was smothered by closing the hatches, and continued to burn for two days and nights, at the end of which time a ship hove in sight and took off every person. By this time the decks had become so hot as to be almost insupportable. Nothing was saved, except a few light articles. The vessel and cargo were valued at $140,000, of which $70,000 was specie.

We can conceive of no situation more harrowing, than to be on board a ship on fire; nor any calling for more thankfulness, than such a deliverance.

DISASTROUS FRESHET.

Hamburg submerged—destruction of bridges across the Savannah river at Augusta—immense loss of property—probable loss of many lives.

Under this head the Charleston Courier gives such particulars as could be obtained of the greatest freshet ever known in the Savannah river at Augusta. The town of Hamburg was completely under water, most of the inhabitants having retired to Shultz's Hill. The water was running in Broad Street, Augusta. Both the Bridges were carried off. The communication with Augusta was cut off, and the cars on Thursday could not reach Hamburg, the rail road being under water for miles. Horses, Cattle, Cotton, and goods of all kinds, were floating in every direction, and it is feared that many lives have been lost.

The Congaree river at Columbia was also higher than ever known, and vast quantities of Cotton and other produce floating down. The Pee Dee at Cheraw had risen 23 feet within a night and morning.

The Cape Fear at this place has been very high, and the low grounds below this are overflowed, for the third time this Spring.

Great damage is done to the crops; and it is feared that disease will follow such floods.

P. S. We learn that every street in Augusta was overflowed, that an immense amount of goods was lost; that from a 2 story house which floated down the river, a child was rescued, but with the loss of its mother and three sisters, who were drowned; and that many persons were taken from trees, surrounded by water.

The Carolinian does not boast quite so loud as it did. Instead of 1500 for Saunders over Dudley's vote in the Salisbury District, it is now content to claim 1500 over Spaight's vote. That is, instead of 6370 votes, it is willing to put up with 2125. This is a very material falling off, but you will sing smaller yet in August.

Again: The Carolinian says, that, taking the vote on Fisher's election last year, and the Tories have a gain of 4128 in that one District, and says that if Saunders does as well as Fisher did, he "will beat Morehead 3248 votes, without a single gain in any other District."

Let us see how this is. The Carolinian takes the election of 1836 as the test. At that election, Dudley beat Spaight, in the whole State, 4759 votes. Since that time, the Whigs have lost, if we take Fisher's vote as a test, (though it was not) 1506 votes, and the Tories have gained 2628 votes, making an aggregate in favor of the Tories of 4128 votes. Now, according to the Carolinian, these 4128 votes are sufficient to overcome Dudley's majority of 4759, and leave 3248 to spare! There's arithmetic for you! It's as clear as—mud.

The Carolinian says that Mr. Van Buren "has never approved of such a law" (as Poinsett's Standing Army plan) "while Harrison *has*." We expressly contradict this latter assertion of the Carolinian. It is not true that Harrison ever approved of such a law, and we defy the Carolinian to the proof. Moreover, though Van Buren has not approved of such a law, it is because Congress never passed such a one. He certainly strongly recommended this plan to the consideration of Congress, and if that does not mean that he thought Congress ought to pass such a law, it is difficult to understand what it does mean.

We make this proposition to the Carolinian: If that paper will publish Mr. Poinsett's report, with the President's recommendation, we will publish Gen. Harrison's Report on the subject of the Militia in 1817—not *garbled extracts*, such as the Carolinian of the 23d contained, but the whole report. Indeed, if we can lay our hands on the report, entire, we intend to publish it, for we do not fear that the people should see every thing that the General has done, and we have no hope that the Carolinian will accede to our proposition. *It is afraid to let its readers see a public document sent to Congress by the Secretary of War*, AND RECOMMENDED BY THE PRESIDENT!

The Carolinian charges us with "willfully, and with the evident design of hiding the truth, suppressing the table which would have showed its readers what the money was expended for." When a man chooses to impute to us a wilful design of hiding the truth from our readers, we choose to tell him that he utters a slander, and makes a false accusation. The table we did publish contained the substance of the matter, and was the Secretary's own work, word for word, and letter for letter; and the long and very troublesome table we omitted, was a mere amplification of the other. So evident is this, *that very few of the Tory papers themselves have published the table we omitted.* And moreover, we say, what the Carolinian dare not deny, that the long table itself is but a mere *generalization* of the expenditures under a few heads, and does not show the *items* of expenditure. We could with as much propriety charge the Carolinian with a wilful suppression of the truth because it does not publish the volume containing the *items*. Last Summer, we called upon the Carolinian to publish the Secretary's official report of the expenditures,—the testimony of a witness belonging to its own party—and it flatly refused. But now, when that witness comes into Court to explain away what he said before, the Carolinian abuses us for not aiding him in discrediting his own testimony.

The Carolinian indulges in more than its usual quantum of misrepresentation of the Observer in its last number. The Editor of that paper *well knows* that we have always been decidedly hostile to a high Tariff, and yet it chooses to represent us as favoring it—classing us as one of a list of "high tariff men." The Carolinian also chooses to represent the Observer as of the fraternity of "Southern men with *Northern feelings*." There is no man who has read the Observer as long as the Editor of the Carolinian, but must know that such an imputation is utterly unjust and untrue. He well knows, that we are Southern in all our interests and feelings,—Southern by birth and education—and have at all times sustained Southern rights and Southern institutions.

This course of misrepresentation of a neighbor, is a shabby resort. It is as though we were to charge the Editor of the Carolinian with some odious crime, well knowing that we had no particle of testimony to sustain the charge, but knowing also that, as many of our readers would never see the contradiction of the Carolinian, we might be the means of doing him some hurt with a portion of the public. Shall we be driven to follow his example? Shall we be obliged to charge the Carolinian with stealing a sheep, as a measure of retaliation for his charges against us of being a monarchist, a Federalist, a high Tariff man, a Southern man with Northern feelings, &c! If we cannot prove that he stole a sheep, we have no doubt we *can* prove that somebody did, and that is quite as near as the Carolinian can come towards proof of its charges against us.

A GOOD IDEA.—Richard Davison, Esq. of Warren County, in a speech delivered at a late Whig meeting, happily exposes the favorite Van Buren hard-money dogma, that "if you take away a paper dollar, a hard dollar will supply its place." It might as well be said, (says Mr. Davison, "that if there are ten hard dollars in my desk, and fifty paper dollars, if I burn the fifty paper dollars, the ten hard dollars will increase to sixty."

"A Friend to Truth," and "Populus" in our next.

CONGRESS.—The Bankrupt Bill is still under consideration in the Senate.

The pre-emption bill has finally passed both Houses. It was denounced by Mr. Alford and others, as a robbery of the old States, and a gift of the public lands to speculators in the new States. It passed 120 to 64. Mr. McKay was the only N. Carolina member who voted for it. Messrs. Conner, Deberry, Fisher, Graham, Hawkins, Hill, Montgomery, Rayner, Shepard, Stanly and Williams, voted against it.

The Sub-Treasury Bill has only been taken up on two days of the past week—Mr. Cushing speaking against, and Mr. Lowell in favor of it.

The proceedings of the week are not of much interest.

The Carolinian says that "France has no House of Lords, as in England." It is possible, that when the Editor went to school, such was the case, but if he would go to school now, the books would inform him, that "the constitution of France resembles that of Great Britain; the Legislature being composed of the King, *a chamber of hereditary peers, appointed by the King*, and a chamber of deputies elected by the people."

In this *democratic* country of France, which has so excited the admiration of the Carolinian, no man has a right to *vote* who does not pay *a yearly tax of* $177. According to this *democratic* rule, no man in Cumberland county would have a vote. And such is the kind of democracy that suits the Carolinian.

A SHEER FABRICATION.—The Carolinian publishes an extract of a letter dated "Burnt Islands, Robeson county, May 26th, 1840," in which we find it stated—

"I understand that a noisy old Federalist was in Fayetteville the other day from Robeson, and that Mr. Hale told him he had 60 subscribers in the Burnt Islands, and that every one of them would go for Harrison."

This is like most of the statements that appear in the Carolinian concerning the Editor of the Observer. It is without the shadow of foundation in truth. We have no knowledge whatever of the locality of what is called the "Burnt Islands" in Robeson, and do not know, and never said, whether there was a single subscriber to the Observer in that part of the county.

There are several other particulars in which we might show the disingenuousness of the Carolinian, but we have already devoted to that paper more time and space than it is worth.

AMUSING.—The Tories of Surry county, compliment Mr. Van Buren for "his efforts to keep in legitimate bounds, the expenditures of the general government, with an eye single to its most economical administration"!! These efforts are manifested, we suppose, by his *reducing* the expenditures from 13 millions to 39 millions. His *one eye* must have been closed when he paid John M. Niles and two other favorites $532 for appraising a tract of land.

They also compliment him for his "uncompromising hostility" to the Tariff. This, we suppose, was exhibited when he voted for the highest Tariff ever passed in this country, the celebrated Bill of Abominations of 1828.

The same veracious gentry also speak of the "Federal Whig scheme, that the general government ought to assume the debts of the States." Now Judge Strange, one of their own party, says, that in the Senate, no one had the temerity to advocate such a scheme.

The Judge therefore contradicts his Tory friends.

BAD NEWS FOR THE TORIES.—It will be seen from the following article that the Abolitionists have got their candidates for President and Vice President fairly in the field. This is all we wanted—a fair fight between the Whigs and Tories, with the Abolitionists doing their own voting. And this is what the Tories do not want, for it gives the go-by to their slander about the Abolitionists supporting Harrison, and moreover it will take from Van Buren the many Abolition votes he would have received. So well aware of these facts are the Tories, that *not one of them*, so far as we have seen, *has noticed the acceptance of the nomination by the Abolition candidates.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The number of the "Emancipator" of Friday last has reached our hands, in which we find the following *political* notice:

"*Anti-Slavery Nomination.*—Messrs. Birney and Earle having consented to place their names at the disposal of the friends of Human Rights and Equal Laws for the ensuing Presidential canvass, we hope all anti-slavery papers will place the liberty ticket in a conspicuous part of their columns."

From an account of the late proceedings of the "American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, in the same paper, we find that a resolution was adopted declaring that, as abolitionists, the members of this society "cannot give any countenance to the election of Martin Van Buren or William Henry Harrison to the Presidency of the United States.

We find that this society, *professing* equal hostility to Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison, has yet travelled out of its way to express its particular disapprobation of "the eulogy bestowed upon "Wm. Henry Harrison by the Hon. William Slade at the conclusion of his speech in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia."

Green, who is under trial for participation in the Dabney fraud on the Bank of Virginia, has destroyed all his hopes of acquittal, by writing a letter to the prosecuting attorney, offering him a large fee to let the case "go easy with him."

The Standard says that "Gen. Harrison has received not less than $125,000 of the public money." The public records show that this statement is false. According to the official report from the Treasury Department, made out for the use of a Tory member of Congress, the whole amount Gen. Harrison has received, during 40 years service, in various stations, as a private, Ensign, Lieutenant, Captain, General, Governor, Indian Agent, and Member of Congress, is exactly $74,052 79, and even to make up this sum, they had to lug in what he received and paid for printing laws, for county seals, for rent of house for Indians, &c.

Now this is not as much as Van Buren has received from the Treasury for the last *three years* service, and wretched service it has been. For bringing the country into a state bordering on universal bankruptcy, reducing the value of property, and the wages of labor, he has received in three years $75,000, besides many thousands more to furnish his house; a house that did not cost $12,000, as the Standard says Gen. Harrison's did, but twelve hundred thousand dollars—a house to *finish* a portico for which, Gen. Saunders voted, when in Congress, to appropriate $26,000.

It appears, from an official report to Congress, that the fees of the U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi, for 1839, were $87,150 dollars! This is monstrous, and should be corrected by Congress.

NATCHEZ.—Four hundred persons are supposed to have been killed at Natchez, by the tornado!

"What time is it, Tom?"
'Just time to pay that account you owe me.'
"Oh, indeed! well I didn't think it was half so late!"—*Boston Morning Post.*

PROGRESS OF RADICALISM.—We lately published an extract from Judge Strange's Speech in the Senate, in which he suggested a doubt whether "government" was worth "the trouble and expense that it cost." We find, in the Alabama "Voice of Sumter," that Gov. Bagby, of that State, in a late speech, contended that "*all governments were evils*," and devoted the main portion of his speech to prove this position. This would be a very convenient state of things for a country which had either no rogues or no honest men. If we had no rogues, government would be useless: If no honest men, it would be inefficient. We are not sure in which of these states the orators suppose us to be.—The Sub-Treasurers have not yet all run away, which proves that there are some rogues left; and every man may judge for himself whether there are none honest.

Some of the Northern papers are discussing various plans for producing a reform in the manners and business habits of the House of Representatives. They propose to effect it by restricting the debates to the subject under consideration, by severe rules against breaches of decorum, &c.

It seems to us that they have overlooked the only effectual scheme, viz: to reduce the number of members of the House. The present House is little better than a mob, in which every man is striving to make himself heard above the universal din. Reduce the number, and there would be less disorder, less speaking, greater despatch of business, shorter sessions, and less expense.

The apportionment of Representatives to be made under the new Census, will afford an opportunity to make this reduction. May we hope that the Press will urge it upon Congress, as an effectual remedy though not a very pleasant one, for what is now a great evil!

The false cry against the Whigs of extending the Banking system beyond reasonable bounds, has been often exposed. The Kennebec Journal places it in a strong light.

During the eight years administration of Washington, the banking capital in the U. S. increased from 21,200 000 in 1790, to 39,500,000 in 1796.

In the 16 years of the Republican administrations of Jefferson and Madison, the bank capital increased 85 322,422, amounting to 124,822,422 when Mr. Monroe came into office in 1817.

During Mr. Monroe's 8 years the increase was only 12,388,188.

During Mr. Adams's 4 years the increase was 8,081,658.

When Gen. Jackson came into office in 1829, the bank capital amounted to 145,192,268. During the first six years of his administration the increase was 106,683,024; swelling the grand total to 251,875,292.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.

A Convention of all who are interested in the Manufacturing business in this State, is proposed to be held in this City, on the 13th day of June prox. for the purpose of arranging the Domestic Market of Cotton Yarns, and to take such steps as may be deemed of importance in circulating information calculated to show the usefulness and propriety of a more extensive operation. All papers friendly to the cause will please to notice the above.

Raleigh, May 25th, 1840.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

We find the subjoined letter from Mr. Clay in the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, which will explain itself:

WASHINGTON, May 12th, 1840.

Dear Sir: I received your favor, stating that Mr. Charles Fisher, the member of Congress from your district, in a public address which he made to some of his constituents, asserted that I had opposed the appointment of General Harrison as Minister to Colombia, because of his utter incapacity for the appointment; and inquiring of me as to the truth of the assertion.

I have no hesitation in saying that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion. The appointment of General Harrison, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic of Colombia, had my entire concurrence; and, besides the usual credentials, I entrusted to his care a private letter to General Bolivar, the President of that Republic.

I know not on what authority Mr. Fisher has undertaken to make the assertion attributed to him—certainly none from me; and yet he has enjoyed abundant opportunities, during the present session of Congress, to ascertain from me personally, whether the above assertion was true or not. But never have I had, at any time, any conversation whatever with him, in respect to Gen. Harrison's mission.

You are at liberty to show this letter to Mr. Fisher himself, or to make any use of it.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

H. C. JONES, Esq.

Backing Out.—The Senate's Military Committee have been discharged from the consideration of Mr. Poinsett's Army Bill, on motion of Mr. Benton!!

Again, the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives addressed a note to Mr. Poinsett asking for an explanation of the conflicting and unconstitutional points in his plan. In his reply he says: "If, on mature deliberation, there be any thing found in the system itself, or in its details, which conflicts with the rights of the States, or with the interests of our fellow citizens, the objectionable parts may be amended or expunged, or the *whole system altered or abandoned.*" How condescending the Heads of the Departments are becoming! But it won't do, gentlemen—you are too late in coming to your senses—Your masters, the people, have determined upon doing without your farther services. You have proved yourselves unfaithful and churlish stewards, and you must now surrender your stewardships.—*Wil. Advertiser.*

Remarkable Birth.—Mr. Grundy says he was born a veteran in the cause of democracy." It is certainly a most remarkable *lusus naturæ.*

TEXT.

"Resolved, That the charge made by the Whig party that the administration is in favor of the destruction of all banks is untrue.—*Proceedings of the Fayetteville Van Buren meeting.*

"The Hon. R. Strange was requested to address the meeting, which he did in an able and forcible manner.—*Proceedings of the same.*

COMMENT.

"Candor compels me to say that I am against the whole banking system—it is altogether a HUMBUG—a BASE DECEPTION—a SPLENDID CHEAT."—*Hon. R. Strange' speech in Wilmington.*

We are curious to know whether the Honorable Senator advanced the same opinions in Fayetteville.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

GEN. HARRISON'S REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

The Van Buren Federalists are straining every nerve to make political capital out of Gen. Harrison's refusal to answer the hundred thousand letters which are addressed to him with the *professed* purpose of seeking information concerning his political opinions. Now, it is well understood that General Harrison's opinions, upon all the great political questions which interest the people of this country, are well known. They have been fully expressed time after time, and have been frequently referred to by him as giving an exposition of the opinions *now* entertained by him. Such being the case, is it surprising that he should refuse to spend his whole time in answering letters which are written by enemies in disguise, for the purpose of treacherously torturing the answers against him.

We have recently had an instance of how *fairly* Gen. H.'s opinions have been treated. ☞ A Virginia Member of Congress has had the baseness to publish what purported to be the *whole* of a letter from Gen. Harrison, but which was in reality a *garbled extract.* ☜

But how do these Jackson-Van Buren Federalists make such an outcry against Gen. Harrison, when their idol, Gen. Jackson, from whose feet they have licked the dust, has pursued a similar course?

The following is an extract from a letter written by Gen. Jackson to the Governor of Indiana:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1828.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 30th ultimo, endorsing resolutions of the Senate of Indiana, adopted as it appears, with a view of ascertaining my opinions on certain political topics.

The respect which I entertain for the Executive and Senate of your State, excludes from my mind the idea that an unfriendly disposition dictated the interrogatories which are proposed. *But I will confess my regret at being forced by this sentiment to depart, in the smallest degree, from that determination on which I have always acted.* Not, sir, that I would wish to conceal my opinions on any political or national subjects; but as they were in various ways promulgated in 1824, I am apprehensive that my appearance before the public, at this time, may be attributed, as has already been the case, to improper motives."

Put that and that together.—Wm. H. Harrison has resided much in Cincinnati, has held office there, and is better known there than in any other place; and Cincinnati gives a majority of nearly *seventeen hundred in his favor.*

Martin Van Buren has resided much in Albany, has held office there, and is better known there than any where else, and Albany has given a majority of nearly *five hundred against him.* Harrison gets most votes where he is best known; Van Buren most where he is least known.

Rochester Democrat.

An Amusing Incident.—Yesterday, when the Rosalie was leaving port, a number of the Whigs of the city went down to bid the delegations from the Upper Mississippi good bye. As the boat put out from the shore, the citizens gave three cheers. When they were through, a good sturdy looking fellow, standing in the street, sung out, solitary and alone, "Hurrah for Van Buren!" He had scarcely finished his hurrah when a big dog jumped out and seized him by the leg. The fellow turned around, and with great good humor exclaimed—"By G—d, it's time for me to turn over when even the dogs bite me for hurrahing for Van Buren." Such peals of laughter as followed this expression, we have never heard on any other occasion.

St. Louis Republican.

DIED,

At Cheraw, on the morning of the 25th ult., in the 54th year of his age, JOHN S. STINEMETZ formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last fourteen years a resident of Cheraw.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 29, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Washington in tow, with Goods for U. S. Arsenal, J. Waddill, Jr., S. W. Tillinghast, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Wilkings, H. Brambert, C. J. Orrell, and sundry persons of the interior.

DEPARTED, May 30, boat Glasgow, for Wilmington, with Produce for G. McNeill, C. J. Orrell, and J. Waddill.

Also, June 1, Steamer Cotton Plant.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

May 22.—Schr. Norway from St. Vincents. 23.—Schr. Phœbe & Margaret from Charleston. 24.—Schrs. Thetis from Matanzas, Mail from Philadelphia. 25.—Brig Moxey from Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.—Brig Adeline for Porto Rico; Schr. Regulator for Philadelphia. 23.—Br. Schr. Dolphin for Yarmouth, N. S.; Schrs. Eolian for Boston, Angelina for Baltimore.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 3.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 45	Lime,	$2½	a $2¼
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	7½	a 8	Mackerel,		no —
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	33	a 34
Butter,	15	a 22	Oats,	57½	a 60
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½	
Cotton,	6	a 8	Powder, keg,	5½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	7	a 12
Corn,	60	a 65	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	a 80
Flour, new	$4	a $5	Sack,	$2½	a 2¾
Feathers,	38	a 40	Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	90	a $1	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 4½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	33	a 35
Lard,	8	a 9	Wool.	15	a 16

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—MAY 27.

Turpentine $1 85; Tar 1 07 a 1 18; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00; Flooring 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 11 00 a 14 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00. Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 37 a 45; Rice 2 62 a 3 00.

CHERAW MARKET—May 29.

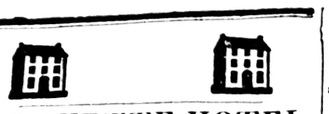
Bacon 8 to 10; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 5 to 8½; Corn 62½ to 75; Flour 5 50; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 40 to 45; Nails, cut, 7½ to 8½; Sugar 8 to 12½; Salt, sack, 2 00 to 2 25.

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

WM. L. COFER,
Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 94tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a large assortment of *Fresh* GOODS, embracing nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Parasols, Umbrellas, Cutlery, &c.,

All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms at Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1840. 91tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

25 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27, 1840. 95tf

H. BAMBERT,
Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In the house next door to John Huske & Son, on Green street, 6 doors above the Market House, where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line for cash only,—finding the credit system a bad one. All orders from the country for work must in all cases have the cash enclosed, otherwise they will not be attended to.

He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction. He has on hand an assortment of

Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders and Drawers,

Of the best quality.

Wanted,

THREE or four JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. None need apply but good workmen, and of steady habits. Also, two Boys wanted at the above trade. Boys from the country will be preferred.

N. B.—EXTRA CUTTING done at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1840. 95-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2099 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,

Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72f

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,

Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap.
1475 pieces Calico,
210 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,
With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Lumber for sale.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, from the Mill of McLennon & Co., LUMBER of all kinds.

M. McGARY.

May 2, 1840. 96-3m

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt.

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Hay, Rum and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscriber,—

20 BUNDLES HAY,
10 barrels N. E. RUM,
10 bags RIO COFFEE.

AMOS KIMBALL.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

Northern Hay.

50 BUNDLES HAY, just received and for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

March 30, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY.

Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1840. 91-tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go oil rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining a monetary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine highly coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to illuminate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found th slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cowl Y

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they prescribe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken DAILY FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY PERIL. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country no trums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,

No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*

Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. *A.* VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*

New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.

No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.

New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN R. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 80tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many recruits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE
PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Costive, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, for they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Inward Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where an alterative or an aperient is needed. They are extremely mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 5 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the healthy vigor when that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Rieger.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under these and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON.

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 97tf

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.